# ne Abbeville Press and Bani

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1844

"What'ls heaven?" I asked a little child: "All joy and in her innocence she smited, I asked the agod with her care oppressed; "All suffering o'er, oh! heaven at last is rest,"

I saked the artist who adored his art; leaven is all beauty," spoke his rapture

I asked the poet with his soul aftre; "'lis glory, glory,' and he struck his lyre.

I asked the Christian, writing his release, A halo round him low he nurmered "Peace." So all may look with hopeful eyes above— 'Tis beauty, glory, joy, rest, peace, and love.

## JUST TAXES MUST BE PAID

ENTER THE COURT.

It was only a few moments after noon when the lusty voice of Court Crier Jim Young was heard shouting, "Make way for the honorable Yourt," and enter the Court, Judges Goff and Simonton, both in their sliken Judicial robes, preceded by Chrief Deputy Marshal Hendricks and followed by Clerk J. E. Hagoo.

The Court was seated and for a moment or two a dath-like stillness pervaded the hall, broken only now and then by the puffing and couguing of a mud machine at work in the dock at Union wharf and the occasional cry of the "sea crab" lady as she wended her way down Market srteet with her tray of boiled crabs balanced on her turban.

No time was lost in the proceedings. Judge Goff, who held the MSS in his hand, opened one of the official packages and began, very distinctly to read the titles of the case, taking that of the South Carolina Railway first and reading the opinion. This was as follows:

## This is the Law.

Ex parte D. H. Chamberlain, receiver, petitioner, etc: Under an order of this Court, filed on the 5th day of December, 1889, in a cause whithin its jurisdiction, Bound vs South Carowhithin its jurisdiction, bound vs South Caroolina Rallway Company, et al. D. H. Chamberlain, the petitioner was appointed receiver
of the South Carolina Rallway Company. By
this order all of the property of the railway
company cames nd remained in the custody
of the Court, protected by injunction and was
placed in the care and management of the
receiver as the organ and agent of the Court.
The petition sets Jorth that the possession
thus confined to him has been disturbed and
that M. V. Tyler, sheriff of Alken County has
distrained and has taken possession of a train
of fourteen freight cars in the custody and
control of such receiver. That of these fourteen cars five belong to the receiver and nine
belong to roads outside of this State, but for
the purpose of Inter-State commerce were in
the care of the receiver as such. That eight
of them are laden with merchandise belonging to private persons in this State in the
hands of the receiver as a common carrier.
That the property in the gustody of Court and olina Railway Company, et al. D. H. Chamhands of the receiver as a common carrier. That the property in the custody of Court and in the hands of its receiver has been assessed for taxation. That this assessment was like gal and void because of excessive valuation and discrimination. That the receiver had tendered and paid the full sum undoubtedly due on lawful assessment and that there remained unpaid in the county of Aiken the sum of twelve hundred and fifteen 4-100 dol-lars, being the excess which is filegal and void. That for this sum of \$1,215,04 dollars

sum of twelve hundred and fifteen 4-100 dollars, being the excess which is illegal and void. That for this sum of \$1,215 04 dollars and costs the said Tyler, under a distraining execution issued by Mac Mitchell, county treasurer, had seised and detained the personal property aforementioned, worth in the aggregate ten thousand dollars, a large part of it being the property of third persons in the care of the receiver and in his custody as common carrier. The petition prays the protection of the Court.

Upon hearing the petition a rule to show cause was issued and served on the said M. V. Tyler, with the usual restraining order. No attention or obedience whatever was paid to the restraining order. He has filed his return justifying his action and has not released or offered to release any part of the property detained, although the copy of the petition served on him stated the lact set forth above. The bare statement that property of the value of nearly \$10,000 has been distrained to pay \$1, 215 04, and that much of it belongs to third parties in no sense responsible for the tax, even if it be valid, would, imperatively require the interference by injunction on the part of the Court having this property in its custody. Section 230 of the General Statutes of South Carolina authorizes the sheriff to distrain for non-payment of taxes sufficient personal property of the party charged with the tax to pay the same. This is the limit of his authority. Of course he should into the confined to just enough property to pay the fax. But he cannot under cover of this distrain upon \$10,000 for \$1,215 01. Nor under any circumstances can be distrain the purrose of the sheriff was not to follow the law, and that his action was the result of predeterminition and intention to coerce the receiver and this Court into the payment of the excessive tax, notwithstanding and despite of the claim that it was lilegal and void. notwithstanding and despite of the claim

notwithstanding and despite of the claim that it was illegal and void.

But the case will not be rested on this ground. There can be no doubt that property in the hands of a receiver of any Court, either of a State or of the United States, is as much bound for the payment of taxes, State, county and municipal, as any other property. Persons cannot, by coming into this Court and for the promotion of their interests, applying for and obtaining the appointment of receivers, obtain exemption from the paramount duty of a citizen. For this reason receivers in this district pay all just and lawful taxes without asking or needing the sanction of the Court, and in their accounts such payments are passed without question. But on the other hand receivers are not bound to pay ments are passed without question. But on the other hand receivers are not bound to pay atax in their judgment unlawful, without the order of the Court and when they consid-er the legality of the tax questionable it is their right, their manifest duty to apply to the Court either for instruction or for protec-tion. Especially is this the case when the question arises between the receiver and per-sons in the State county and municipal gay. tion. Especially is this the case question arises between the receiver and persons in the State, county and municipal government as to the proper construction to be given to the law, upon which individuals may well differ, and it is his right and manifest duty to go to the Court, whose creature he is, for instruction. He therefore pursued the

JUST TAXES MIGT DE PAID

BUT RECEIVERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO

PAY TAXES WHICH THEY BELIEVE

TO BE UNLAWFUL.

The Sheriff is Authorized by Law to Seize
Only Sufficient Personal Property to
Pay the Taxes — When He Seizes Ten
Times that Amount He Exceeds His Authority—He Cannot Seize the Property
of One Man to Pay Another's Taxes.

The Collection of Taxes is the Sovereign Right of the State—But the
Couris Will Protect the Receiver
in Refusing to Pay Unjust and Execsive Taxes.

News and Courier.

There was an ominous feeling in the aimosephere around the United State Court, liousethere around the United State with the same of the legal Internity in conthere around the United State with the same of the legal Internity in considerable numbers. Speaker Ira B. Jones was there representing the county officials, who had evidently been led into irouble by that fateful confidential circular, were there.

Mr. J. W. Barnwell came in early, looking reconfident, and Ex-Judge Cothran also had seat alongsitic Supped and Danville Railroad, in the state of the legal Internity in considerable numbers. Speaker Ira B. Jones was there representing the county officials, who had evidently been led into irouble by that fateful confidential circular, were there.

Mr. J. W. Barnwell came in early, looking confidential circular, and Ex-Judge Cothran also had seat alongsitic Supped and Danville Railroad, the court of the sease and the distinguished recipients of the confidential circular, in the state of the legal Internity in considerable numbers. Speaker Ira B. Jones was there representing the county officials, who had evidently been led not irouble by that fateful confidential circular, were there.

Mr. J. W. Barnwell came in early, looking confidents are grave and selent of the sease with the selection of the decision of the confidential circular, in the selection of the confidential circular, in the court of the confidential circular, were there.

Mr. J. W. Barnwell came in early, looking confidential circular, in the court

The only remaining question is as to the jurisdiction of the Court and its right to protect the property. By the case of Bound vs. the Railway Company, as we have seen, all the property of the South Carolina Railway within this State came under the jurisdiction of this Court. It assumed possession of this property, and it thus has jurisdiction over the entire subject matter, every part and parcel thereof. All properly in the hands of a receiver is in the custody of the Court. No one, whoever he may be, can interfere with it without the sanction or permission of the Court. Wiswall vs. Sampson, 14 How, 52.

rindeliction of the Court wad its right to protect the property. By the case of Sound with the property of the South Carolina Raliewy within in its State came under the partial cluto.

Manwhile Marshal Conningham has the country of the South Carolina Raliewy within in its State came under the partial cluto.

Manwhile Marshal Conningham has the country of the South Carolina Raliewy within the state of the South Carolina Raliewy within the South Carolina Raliewy within the South of a reasonable time, and it is the state of the South Carolina Raliewy within the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy with does him great credit, admitted the general rule as to the state of the South Carolina Raliewy and that to permit a state of the South Carolina Raliewy and the state of the South Carolina Raliewy and that to permit a state of the South Carolina Raliewy and the state of the South Carolina Raliewy and the state of the South Carol South Carolina examined into the validity of the action of the Comptroller General in a matter of the assessment of property for taxation, and after examination set it aside. The Court quotes with approval the language of Moses, Ch. J., in the State vs. County Treasurers, 4 South Carolina, 520: "The power to tax is the most extensive and unlimited of all the powers which a legislative body can exert. It is without restraint except by constitutional restrictions. To the up the hand (of the Court) that can alone resist its unlawful encroachment would not only render uncertain the tenure by which the clitzen holds its property, but makes it tributary to the unrestrained demands of the Legislature."

The language of Miller, Justice, in United States vs. Lee, 106 U. S. 220, is not inappropriate: "The defence stands here solely upon the absolute immunity from judicial inquiry of every one who asserts authority from the executive branch of the government, however clear it may be made that the executive possessed no such power is given, but it is absolutely prohibited, both to the executive and the legislative."

WHEN THE COURT WILL INTERFERE — NO

WHEN THE COURT WILL INTERFERE - NO DISREGARD OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN PREVENTING UNJUST SEIZURE.

It is not claimed that the State, in order to obtain payment of its taxes, must come into Court by petition and get an order for it. On tourt by petition and get an order for it. On the contrary, as has beer, said, the paramount right of the State has always been and is acknowledged, recognized and faithfully preserved. Without any interference whatever on her part her priority is maintained and observed. But when persons assuming to act in the name of the State seize upon, without notice, and assert exclusive possession of property in the hands of the receiver and under the protection of this Conrt, and whilst so assuming to act take property greatly in excess of the sum claimed, the Court must and will interfere.

IF THE HIGHER COURT FINDS THAT THE AS SESSMENT IS JUST THE TAXES WILL BE PAID WITH PLEASURE.

At the hearing a number of affidavits were At the hearing a number of affidavits were read. Going to the issue was this a legal tax? Upon a rule of this kind it is not competent for us to go into this question. It must be made in a direct proceeding. Such proceedings are already on file in this Court. We recognize that the question has not been finally decided and for this reason our injunction goes only until a further order. If testimony be offered in the orderly way and if the fact be established that the assessment and the taxes levied thereunder are just and lawfu, it will afford pleasure to the Court and it will be its duty to order it paid forthwith as a paramount lien on all the property and funds in the hands of the receiver.

## the hands of the receiver. N. Goff, Charles H. Simonton, The Concrete Facts.

There was a slight pause after Judge Goff had finished reading the opinion, a brief consultation between Judges Simonton and Goff, and the last named then read the following order of injunction, which, it will be seen, is perfectly explicit.

duty to go to the Court, whose creature he is, for instruction. He therefore pursued the proper course when he came in by this petition.

The research of counselon both sides of this case has succeeded in finding five cases in which a receiver was driven to seek the protection of the Court in the matter of taxation. All of them of persuasive authority. None of them of conclusive authority. None of them of conclusive authority. A petition was filed by a receiver before Judge Brewer in Central Rail Company vs Wabash, 26 Fed Rep. Il, praying protection from the payment of a tax. It appeared that the only reason for the application was that it was inconvenient to the receiver to pay the tax, and that its validity was in no way questioned. The petition was rejected. But the learned Judge shows distinctly his opinion that upon proper showing he would have entertained the petition. This is his language: "In levying and collection of the came in by this petition."

The transpersion of the Court, therefore pursued the protection. Exparte D. H. Chamberlain, receiver, etc.: This cause came on to be heard on petition, rules to show cause, return thereto, and affidavits. Hearing the same and upon due consideration thereof, it is Ordered, adjugged and decreed that an induction do issue to M. V. Tyler, sheriff of Alken County, his deputies and agents, endounced in the payment of a tax. It appeared that the only reason for the Bouth Carolina Railway Company, or in his care and custody as receiver and common carrier, and that this injunction remain of force until further order of this Court.

It is further ordered that the said property be restored to the custody of the receiver of THE INJUNCTION.

is in contempt of this court, and of its orders and process.

It is further ordered that he do pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and that the clerk of this Court shall enter judgment thereon and issue execution therefor, and also stand committed to the custody of the marshal of this Court until he has paid said fine or purged himself of his contempt herein.

N. Goff, Circuit Judge.

Charles H. Simonton,
February 16, 1893.

District Judge.

## the Court adjourned.

The various changes of expression on different faces in the Court room as the full force of the decision became manifest were interesting to note. It took some of the legal counsel a very little while to detarmine how the Court would dispose of the case, while others seemed to linger on each word.

Mr. Samuel Lord's lare was a study as the Judge, in his solemn, deliberate manner, ran over case after case applying to the matter in dispute. He would listen carefully, but he seemed to realize from the first that he was on the weak side. Mr. Ira B. Jones looked very disappointed as soon as it became certain that the Administration had been defeated.

Act for the Galleries.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

The News and Courier builetin gave the anxious people of Columbia the first news concerning the decision of the United States Court in the railroad cases. There was the greatest curiosity concerning the fate of the Sheriffs, and when the news was received it spread like wildfire. There was a great variety of opinion concerning the decision. Some were glad that Governor Tillman had been given an official slap, while many others given an official slap, while many others thought that it was a great misfortune that the Federal Courts had interfered in anything that the State might have done.

The decision came like a thunder clap in the State House. The Administration has met with so much good fortune in the Courts that, to use a very slangy but suggestive expression, the opinion "broke" em up" to-day. The State officials were not angry at the verdict. They expected it, but it completely demoralized them. Governor Tillman spent much of the morning in the Attorney General's office talking over the railroad cases. Attorney General Townsend was trying to find some law in the cases, Several of the other State officials dropped in to inquire about the decision. It was a dreary and murky day on the outside and that was just about the state of feelings on the inside of the granite walls of the State House. that the State might have done.

whole the of lighting has over with this purpose."

"What do you think of the opinion?"

"I have already expressed my ideas on the subject," Governor Tillman repiled. "It is either ignorance or tyranny, even if lawful."

"Suppose, Governor, that the Sheriffs pay the fines and get out of the trouble?"

"I do not think that any of them will flinch. In fact, I have not the slightest fear that any of them will show any weakness, but if they do we have some Sheriffs who will fight it out."

ing taxes the State is exercising its sovereign power. There should be no interference with its collection of these taxes in its prescribed and regular methods, even by a Court having property in the possession of its receiver, unless it is first charged that the taxes are in some way illegal or excessive."

A bill was filed in Hewit vs New York and Oswego Midland Kailroad, 12 Blatch, 452, by receivers to test the legality of a tax. It was heard by Mr. Justice Blatchford, who entertained the question, discussed in a long and elaborate opinion and sustained the legality of the tax.

The same receivers came before him again in Stevens vs. Railroad Company, 13 Blatch, 104, and asked relief from the same tax because of some irregularity. Naturally and properly, it having been decided that the tax was legal, he dismissed the petition.

As we have said, a receiver must pay all legal taxes, and the Court will not interfere to protect him if he attempt to escape from such payment.

In Kailroad Company vs. Georgia, 3 Woods,

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT. Judge Goff then stated that the other cases (the Richmond and Danville Railroad) were exactly similar to the case he read and similar decrees were filed in all cases. Marshal Geo I. Cunningham took charge of the sheriffs and

tery disappointed as soon as it became certain that the Administration had been defeated.

It is needless to say that Judge J. S. Cothran, Mr. J. W. Barnwell and all the railroad men present were jubilant over the outcome. They were confident of victory from the first, but were most comfortably reassured when the full force of the order was realized.

Sheriff W. B. Gaines, of Anderson, was not present on account of the serious illness of his wife. Sheriff F. W. R. Nance, of Abberville, Sheriff M. V. Tyler, of Aiken, and Sheriff W. W. Riser, of Newberry, were there, however, and immediately after the Court adjourned Sheriffs Nance and Tyler telegraphed their deputies to release the property selzed.

Sheriff Riser, who by the way is the only Anti-Tillman man in the party, refused to sign an order, but telegraphed his deputy to allow the United States deputy marshal to take possessession of the property without offering further resistance.

Counsel for the sheriffs decline positively to be interviewed and refuse to state whether the money will be paid or an application for habeas corpus be made before a Justice of the Supreme Court. If they do appeal it can be heard merely on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction.

Meanwhile Marshal Cunningham has the

liction. Meanwhile Marshal Cunningham has the

As the train steamed out of the depot yesterday afternoon Sheriff Nunce waved a sad good-bye to Treasurer Blake of Abbeville, calling out to him: "Good-bye, old boy; take dare of yourself, and if you never see me again the mule's your'n."

## TILLMAN HAS HIS SAY.

TILLMAN HAS HIS SAY.

Sheriffs are not over pleased with their prospects. Before the decision of the Court was rendered one of the Sheriffs said that "just as soon as I get out of this mess I am done with any more such orders. I've had enough."

The bondsmen of the Sheriffs are, perhaps, getting a little anxious, as there is no telling how the Sheriffs' offices may be run during their always. Having Suffered an Absolute and Ut-

How Governor Tillman through the nounced to Governor Tillman through the bulletin sent the Bureau. While it might have been exceedingly disappointing it was by no means unexpected. The severeness of the fine was, however, surprising. The expectancy of Governor Tillman is, perhaps, fully indicated in the telegram which he sent Mr. Ira B. Jones when he went to his office this morning. It reads:

"Anticipating adverse decision and order of imprisonment or fine unless Sheriffs release property, I would say we must fight it out on habeas corpus and by appeal. If not jailed and committed pro forma, and we can agree to release without weakening our case do so. Prepare papers and let me know what lawyer at Washington should be retained to assist you. Order Sheriffs and Treasurers to stand firm, and we will see them out harmless.

"B. R. Tillman, Governor"

In that telegram is couched the full inten-HOW GOVERNOR TILLMAN TOOK IT.

"B. R. Tillman, Governor."

In that telegram is conched the full intentions of Governor Tillman. In a word, he expects to fight it out to the bitter end. Hedoes not attach any importance to the Circuit Court, which has held 'the Sherilfs in contempt. When Governor Tillman was seen he was in Attorney General Townsend's office talking over the matter, and, in reply to a question as to what he now expected to do, he promptly said:

"I haven't the slightest idea of stopping. It will take a higher Court than that of Judge Simonton and Judge Goff to stop me, I have been looking for just such an opinion for the last two weeks, and, so far as the holding of the Sheriffs is concerned, it is exactly what we want. We now propose to take the case to the United States Court at Washington. Our whole line of fighting has been with this purpose."

out."
Governor Tillman said in talking about the

75,000 Feet Dressed Lumber,

100,000 Shingles,

Builders

50,000 Feet Undressed Lumber,

DEALER

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LATHS, LIME,

SHINGLES, BUILDERS HARDWARE, Etc.

From now on you will find us at the Warehouse formerly occupied by J. T.

Simmons as a Carriage, Wagon and Buggy Store. We now have in stock:

Two Car Loads Sash, Doors and Blinds.

WE ALSO CARRY IN STOCK A GOOD STOCK OF

POULTRY WIRE FENCE.

Hardware, Glass,

# A lawyer talking about the fine said that it was entirely too much. The case was simply to test the law, and there was no malice on the part of the Sheriffs. He thought that a few dollars would have been sufficient to have established the principle.

stablished the principle.
It comes here from Charleston that the

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL HENDRICKS.

"I hereby release engine No. 368 and return

the same into the hands of the United States marshal. F. W. R. Nance, S. A. C."

"M. B. Chalmers, Newberry, S. C.: You are hereby instructed to release the property levied in the tax cases at Newberry and turn, the same over to the custody of the United States deputy marshal.

W. W. Riser, S. U. C."

Deputy Hendricks said that he was going to have the trains released "at all hazards," and that he would not be interfered with. He was, however, very confident that the matter would be amicably settled.

Mr. Williams had three crews along, and said that the much-needed locomotives would be running in the morning.

Indian Games Exclusively

AGITATOR STRAIN. None Better.

RGGS from prize winning birds \$2 per set-ting of 13. Orders booked now for future shipment. Two extra fine Cockerels for sale. Address R. M. SHIRLEY, Feb. 8, 1893, tf Honea Path, S. C.

their absence.

I AM PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for all kinds of Lumber. Saw mill located on land of J. C. KLUGH. J. F. BRADLEY,

March 2, 1892, tf ' Medium copy.

# F. GILLIARD

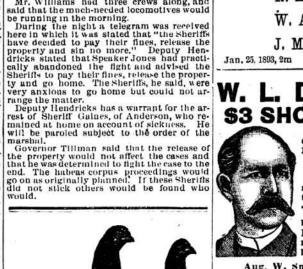
AS moved, and occupies the room recently occupied by J. L. Clark, the gunsmith, and is now prepared to do all kinds of
repairing and cleaning of gentlemen's clothes
on short notice.
Samples of suits always on hand. Charges
reasonable. Deputy Marshal Hendricks arrived in the Deputy Marshal Hendricks arrived in the city this morning, and was met at the depot by Train Master Williams with a special train to go to Anderson, Newberry and Abbeville and release the trains held in custody by the Sheriffs. Mr. Hendricks had a little confab with the up-country Sheriffs in Charleston, and received these short notes:

# IMPORTANT NOTICE.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, W. A. LANIER,

J. M. MAJOR. Jan. 25, 1893, 2m

## L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. And other specialties for Jentlemen, Ladies, Boys and



Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertise ment which will appear i this paper. Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with

name and price stamped on bottom, Sold by Aug. W. Smith, Abbeville, E. M. Lipscomb & Co, Ninety-Six

should make immediate arrangements to BUY HULLS & MEAL.

The experience of the past has fully demon-strated that cotion seed meal and bulls are the cheapest and best food in the world. The price of these articles will be increased as the Every convenience for weighing

W. P. FERGUSON, Manager. F. L. MORROW, Bookkeeper. Sept. 7 1892, tf

Abbeville, S. C., February 15, 1893.

In Bulk and Full Size Papers. Sold by

H.W. Lawson & Co.

and discharge,
It is Ordered, That Thursday, the 2nd day of March next be fixed for granting the relief prayed for.

J. FULLER LYON,
Indue Probate Court.

J. FULLER LYON,
Indue Probate Court.

H. W. LAWSON & CO.

WILL OPEN at the above sign on the FIRST of JANUARY, a complete stock of

and expect to keep the best remedies for every all and pain human flesh is heir to, besides a full stock of remedies for Horses, Cows, and Other Do-

mestic Animals, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

WE, the undersigned, hereby notify all parties not to perform any work for the county, where a charge is to be made, unless ordered to do so by one of the County Commissioners.

DR. J. W. MARSHALL will make the City Drug Store his headquarters for the practice of Medicine and Pharmacy, and will be glad to see all that are in need of his services, and to give his best attention to their wants.

# G. A. DOUGLASS.

Port Royal and Western Carolina A UGUSTA AND ASHEVILLE SHORT LINE. Time card in effect Jun. 22nd, 1893. 
 8 00pm
 8 05am
 Lv. Augusta. Ar
 9 15pm
 12 05pm

 6 37pm
 12 15am
 Ar. Beaufort. Lv
 4 38pm
 7 43am

 6 50pm
 12 30am
 Ar.Port Royal Lv
 4 20pm
 7 30am

 7 30pm
 14 45am
 Ar.Savannah. Lv
 4 00pm

 2 30pm
 Ar.Charleston Lv
 4 17pm

Connection made at Yemassee from and to Charleston, and at Fairfax from and to points on South Bound R. R. BET. AUGUSTA, GA., and SPARTANBURG, S. C. (Eastern Time.) | Daily. | Daily.

Daily. Daily. BETWEEN McCORMICK and ANDERSON. STATIONS. 24. Mixed Daily 62 only. Ex.Sun. Mixed 23. Daily 61 Sunday Ex.Sun. only. 3 05pm 3 05pm Lv.,McCormick Ar 1 30pm 1 30pm 3 40pm 3 30pm Lv.,Bordeaux,Ar 1 05pm 12 55pm 4 00pm 3 43pm Lv.,Willington,Ar 12 53pm 12 30pm 4 20pm 4 50pm 4 10pm Lv.,M. Carmel,Ar 12 42pm 12 10pm 5 00pm 4 17pm Lv. Hester.,Lr 12 25pm 11 40am 5 10pm 4 25pm Lv. Latimer.,Ar 12 10pm 11 20m 5 10pm 4 25pm Lv.,Latimer.,Ar 12 10pm 11 20m 5 45pm 4 45pm Lv.,Latimer.,Ar 12 10pm 11 20am 5 45pm 5 50pm Lv.,Latimer.,Ar 12 10pm 11 20am 5 50pm 5 50pm Ar., Anderson,Lv 10 45am 9 00am

Sleeping cars between Savannah and Spartanburg.
Close connection at Augusta for all points.
For further information write or call on
W. F. SHELLMAN, W. J. CRAIG,
Traille Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent,
R. L. TODD, Trav. Pass. Agent, Augusta, Ga.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses. THE cheapest ever brought to Abbeville. A large lot. Call on Dec. 24, 1892, tf J. W. RYKARD.

Big lot of table damask in white and red at A. W. Smith's to be sold at a bargain, also doilles and napkins.

J. C. Miller,

PEAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT.

REquitable Life of New York. Also a full line of first class Fire and Accident companies represented. It will be to your interest to consult me before buying or selling property. I have now for sale several residences, residence lots. Decided bargains, Also for sale several desirable farms near town.

Office in J. F. Miller's store. [Jan. 18, '93]



# Coal! Coal! $\mathbf{Wood}$ ! $\mathbf{Wood}$ !

A. M. HILL & SONS H AVE opened a COAL and WOOD YARD and are ready to receive your orders for Winter. Call and get cheapest rates. Terms—Cash on delivery. July 27, 1892, tf

Apportionment School Fund

for 1893. THE apportionment of the Public School Fund for the Townships of Abbeville County is herewith annexed, and the School Trustees are strictly cautioned not to over draw on the amounts designated for their re

